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in the Prussian, English or American form. He points out very clearly that national hatreds are after all but transitory states of mind, often assumed for a particular purpose and given up as soon as nothing more is to be gained. The different phases of antagonism through which our own people have passed are very vigorously portrayed with pungent comment at appropriate places. The author is especially sarcastic in dealing with our military campaigns in the Philippines and our methods of terrorizing the natives into submission. He is evidently under no illusion as to the virtues of a democracy when political dominion is involved or when territorial possessions are at stake.

His concluding chapters deal with the means by which Prussian militarism as an ideal may be destroyed. First disposing effectually of the fallacy involved in the proposed "destruction" of the German nation, he points out that a new world state can be created after the present war by a general agreement among all the states. America holds a unique position in the present crisis and if she succeeds in keeping out of the war, she can see to it during peace negotiations that reconstruction takes place along right lines.

The Monroe doctrine: national or international? The problem and its solution. By William I. Hull, Ph. D., professor of history and international relations, Swarthmore college. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's sons, 1915. 136 p. \$.75)

This book consists of three chapters, "The problem," "Seven proposed solutions," and "The Hague solution," which is the author's answer to the problem. It has no interest for the historian at present, whatever value it may have as a source for the historian of the future. Much water has run under bridges since the author studied his history. He still presents Canning as applauding the Monroe doctrine (p. 129), and in fact his own view of the doctrine is not dissimilar from the policy which Canning wished the United States to adopt. He thinks that its two leading principles were the preservation of territorial integrity and of popular government. He argues that an internationalization of the Monroe doctrine would be advantageous, but what he means is that an internationalization of his unhistoric view of the doctrine would be advantageous.

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